

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 41

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On Sundays and holidays the express leaves the Prainha at 7:30 a.m. and returning the train leaves Petrópolis at 4 p.m., giving excursions about six hours in Petrópolis.

Nova Friburgo: Igreja leaves the Praça Marquês at 6 a.m. daily and with the subways and Santuário to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at São João da Manhã. Returning train leaves Friburgo at 12:35 p.m. daily, and at 12 a.m., 3:30 a.m., 6:30 a.m., 12:30 p.m., 3:30 p.m., 6:30 p.m., descending; 8:30, 10:30, 11:30 a.m., 1:30, 2:30, 4:30, 6:30 p.m. Each train gives excursion half an hour on the summit.

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Official Directory

U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis THOMAS L. THOMPSON Minister.

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AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 46, Rue Visconde Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNS, Consul General.

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Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Sundays and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

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Residence: Rua Princesa Imperial 33.

Since the first instant the government has taken over all the police in the capitals of departments. This measure had become necessary owing partly to the general impotency of the municipalities, but principally because the appointment of police superintendents and officials had been converted into political questions, and was contributing to the demoralisation of the force. Through an oversight on the part of the framers of the act, which turned over the police to the government, towns with municipalities which are not capitals of departments, were not included in the act. A case in point is Vila del Sol. That town has a municipality, but it is not a capital of department. The police of that place, however, is just as much the battle-ground and shutecock of political parties as is the force of any capital of department, and it ought to be taken over by the government on the same conditions as all the other corps in the country. A short act is all that is necessary.—*Chilian Times*, Sept. 12.

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sugar cane, and coffee—products which, indigenous to Mexico, have now become the luxuries of Europe; the land where the fruits and the flowers close one another in unbroken circle through the year; where the gales are loaded with perfume till the senses ache at their sweetness, and the groves are filled with many colored birds and insects, whose enameled wings glisten like diamonds in the bright sun of the tropics. Such are the magical splen-lors of this paradise of the senses."

Here is one of the spots in this yet undeveloped republic where some of the finest coffee known to the human appetite is grown and prepared for the markets of the world.

As this part of Mexico is the birthplace of coffee in Mexico, and, I might almost say, any other part of the North American continent or its contiguous islands, I have taken the liberty of giving it a more special notice and description. It is to-day the richest and most beautiful spot in Mexico, with Jalapa, Orizaba, and Cordoba rising from their emerald hills in all their beauty and freshness. No one has seen Mexico in all its splendor until he has visited this enchanting spot.

Coffee is not indigenous to the country, but it was originally brought from the West Indies about 1790. Still, it was not until 1818 that the plant was properly cultivated, when Don Juan A. Gomez, the benefactor of Cordoba, demonstrated to the world that Mexico truly had the soil and climate essential to the raising of coffee.

COFFEE CROP OF 1895.

The total production of coffee in 1895 was 24,537,959 kilogrammes (53,983,509 pounds), distributed among the different states as follows: Chiapas, 1,997,682; Coahuila, 33,283; Guanajuato, 13,528; Hidalgo, 400,455; Jalisco, 116,216; Mexico, 10,789; Michoacan, 477,114; Morelos, 93,132; Oaxaca, 9,784,443; Puebla, 1,278,772; Queretaro, 4,417; San Luis Potosi, 568,115; Tabasco, 268,201; Tepic, 63,237; and Veracruz, 8,977,482. The production of the country represents more than 50,000,000 trees. Since 1892, the states which have increased their plantations more than twofold are Chiapas, Oaxaca, Veracruz and Puebla. The ratio of increase in the total production for the last two or three years is about 33 per cent annually. The consumption keeps pace with the production. As railroads open up new markets and transmigration becomes cheaper, the working classes are becoming habituated to the daily use of the aromatic bean. Moreover, the exportation is increasing in ratio every year. The United States imported from Mexico in 1888 more than 7,000 tons; in 1890, 10,333 tons; in 1891, 14,044 tons; in 1892, 16,080 tons; and in 1895, 17,631 tons.

VARIETIES OF MEXICAN COFFEE.

The coffee plant mostly cultivated in Mexico is a subvariety of the Mocha, or *Coffea arabica*. This is an evergreen, partaking more of the nature of a shrub, which, in a state of cultivation, varies in height from 5 to 7 feet. The range of this species is at elevations of from 1,000 to 5,000 feet above sea level, south of latitude 22° north, where the temperature does not fall below 55° F.; still, the most favorable climate for it would be where the temperature does not fall below 60° nor rise above 80° in the shade; as to humidity, there should be from 75 to 150 inches of rain during the year, and the plant should be irrigated during the dry season, if required.

The myrtle kind, which is considered as second in quality, is also extensively cultivated. It is very similar to the Java, and is distinguished from the Mocha variety by the leaf being larger and the corolla smaller. This plant is harder than the Mocha kind and will stand higher temperature; it is mostly cultivated in the Cordoba district. It will thrive well at an elevation of from 500 to 3,000 feet above sea level.

It is the opinion of the writer that Liberian coffee would thrive in the hot climates of Yucatan, Campeche, Tabasco, and Veracruz. This is the hardest of all the coffee trees adapted to the climates of Mexico, and will stand a very high temperature.

CONDITIONS OF SOIL AND CLIMATE.

As the coffee tree has a long taproot, it will thrive better on land where the soil is deep. The best soil in Mexico is a well-drained, loamy one, either of a virgin mountainous composition, or of a volcanic nature, rich in humus. A rocky soil, where the earth is deep between the rocks, is very

suitable, and less manuring is then required for the plants, as the rocks are continually adding to the soil by the decomposing action of the air, rain, and other natural forces.

The climate most adaptable to coffee in Mexico is that found in the mountainous regions, with a range of temperature from 55° to 86° F. The best coffee is grown at elevations varying from 2,200 to 4,500 feet above the sea, in sections south of Veracruz; but in locations below latitude 21° north, the north limit of the coffee zone on the Gulf side, the climate being cooler, the bush requires lower elevations, ranging from 600 to 3,000 feet.

The plant is, however, cultivated by some planters at much lower levels, and even within a few miles from the seashore. For instance, in Misantla, Acayucan, Minatitlan, and Tuxla, Veracruz; and in Cademias, Comalcalco, Cunduacan, Nacajuca, and San Juan Bautista, Tabasco. An extremely wet climate is not favorable to the coffee plant, and it will not thrive in very exposed situations.

In proper aspect, as regards sun and winds, can not be obtained, the exposure can nearly always be modified by shelter belts of trees.

On the Pacific side, the prevailing south winds must be avoided at low elevations, and on this side the tree can be planted at much higher elevations, as the range which branches off at Jalisco and joins the Toluca-mountain and the Popocatepetl peak breaks off the cold north winds and shelters the regions below it. As to direct sun exposure, when it is desirable to take advantage of the heat at high elevations, it is always convenient to acquire, as far as possible, a southern exposure, but where the elevation is low and the temperature is high, such an exposure would be injurious to the plant, in which case it is better to procure an eastern exposure. Generally, the action of the rains modifies the temperature in the tropics, and at elevations between 2,000 and 4,500 feet above sea level, clouds gather along the mountains almost every day before the rays of the noon sun bear their strong influence in those localities. On the Gulf side, the trees that have an eastern sun exposure, so that the sun strikes them during the morning, thrive better and yield more.

(To be continued.)

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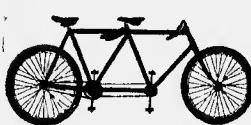
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SEA-BATHING.

By DR. ANDREW WILSON.

Let me begin by noting an important fact in connection with sea-bathing. With some people it does not agree; and open-air bathing altogether, whether in the sea or in fresh water, is subject to the same remark in connection with many persons. They will tell you that after bathing in the sea or river, they experience headache, or feel uncomfortable all day thereafter. Take what precautions they will, they feel the bath has not done good. It is not a question, this, of want of reaction, or of feeling cold and chilly after the plunge. I have already said that it is folly to attempt to bathe in cold water if reaction is wanting; but many people who have perfect reaction and no feeling of chill at all, cannot bathe in the open, sea or river because of headache and other symptoms following the exercise.

Then, there is the curious fact also to be noticed, that many of these persons can take a cold bath at home without any of the disagreeable after-effects experienced through sea bathing. Why this should be so I know not. It must depend on some personal peculiarity or other which is difficult of determination. But whatever be the cause of the headache or other symptom produced by bathing in the open, I should say it is most wise to take the hint nature gives us, and to cease from bathing if it is thus shown that it does not agree with us. We should never neglect the hints which are thus given us that the system rebels against some practices or other unsuitable for it.

Next, take special care of the ears in sea bathing. This is an all-important point. Diving from a height has been known to produce rupture of the drum-head of the ear, and, in any case, it is unwise to allow salt water to gain admittance to the ear. Man is not a water-living animal, and even seals have muscles for closing up their ear-openings when they dive. Besides, it is not intended by nature that water should get into the ears at all. This is not good, I say, for healthy ears, which should have a little cotton wool placed in them when we bathe; but for ears that are weak or unhealthy, the want of precaution here may mean serious illness, or even death. If any tendency to ear-ache exists, it is likely to be excited by the presence of sea-water in the ear.

Still more earnestly do I warn my readers that if they have any ear weakness—say any

discharge from the ear, such as occurs after scarlet fever or other ailment, or after ear-ache—salt water in such a case, or indeed fresh water itself, will perhaps set up inflammation of a serious kind. The danger here is that the ear-inflammation may extend to the brain. Nothing is more apt to happen in sea-bathing than that a weak ear should have salt water entering it, and setting up trouble of the kind I have named. A wave dashing on the ear will have much the same effect. A distinguished judge, who had suffered from a weak ear, died from brain inflammation produced by a wave striking his head, and by the inroad of salt water to the ear. Mothers should look to it that no child is allowed to bathe without placing cotton wool in the ears, and that no child with ear weakness should be allowed to bathe at all. These ear troubles should be seen to at once by an ear surgeon, and be cured in time.

When to bathe is, of course, an important matter. First, I should say, never bathe within at least two hours after a meal. The morning bath is justified by the fact that the bather enjoys his bath on an empty stomach. The presence of a full meal in the stomach is a barrier to bathing, because, first, digestion is likely to be disordered by the plunge; and second, it is probable that "cramp" is much more likely to occur if we indulge in the exercise just after eating. I do not doubt that many cases of "cramp" leading to drowning arise from want of attention to this rule; therefore, it is wise to bathe only before digestion begins, or after it has practically ended, in so far as its earlier stages are concerned, at least.

Another excellent rule is never to bathe in the open when the body is exhausted or chilled. You might as well bathe when delicate, or when recovering from illness. The body in an exhausted or tired state will be revived by a warm bath. A cold bath will only further depress it, because the body has not sufficient power of reaction. As regards bathing when a person is warm, that is a different thing. As a rule, no harm will be done, always provided the body has *not begun to cool*, and that there is no chill or cooling experienced during the work of undressing. A person who is warm, or heated, should undress very quickly so as to avoid cold, and then the plunge will not be attended by ill effects. It is a very different matter for a person who, after exertion, has perspired profusely, and who is cooling as the sweat evaporates from the skin, to enter the sea or river. Then, he will be most liable to acquire a chill, with its after effects of cold or lung-trouble.

There are great variations regarding the time which should be occupied in the sea-bath. A strong, powerful swimmer may, perhaps, indulge in a prolonged bathe. Others will do wisely if they shorten, rather than prolong, their bathing; and it is of equal importance that they should dress quickly after the bath. The chills that result from bathing are most frequently caught by prolonging the bath unduly, and by carelessness after it in not drying the body very quickly, and in loitering about after leaving the sea. A brisk walk is advisable after bathing, especially for those with a feeble circulation, inasmuch as the walk serves to promote reaction, and to encourage the healthy glow and feeling of warmth which teach us that the plunge in the sea has been productive of good effect.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

The number of suicides in Buenos Aires has increased in a most alarming degree. It has the appearance of a veritable epidemic.

The Buenos Aires *Times* of the 23rd ult. says:—"The Indians are forsaking Brazil like a flock of sheep, and within the last few days over twelve hundred have arrived here from that country."

The new service organised by the Hamburg American Packet Company between Genua and River Plate will be inaugurated on the 5th October by the steamer *Argentina*, to be followed by the *Habana* on the 25th and the *Andrea* on the 12th November.—*Montevideo Times*.

A case has been reported which does full credit to the police in the provinces of Buenos Aires, and puts them on a par with the degenerate justices of peace. A certain man in Giles wanted to send a lot of hides to this city a year ago and has been prevented till now because the comisario would not give him the certificate without first wetting the hides. Between the police and the justice of peace there has been a host of expedients issued and all sorts of writing done. In the end they finished by wetting all the hides and destroying half their value. The history of the case is one of the most curious and might be studied with profit by Sir. Lascano. —*Times*, Buenos Aires.

An intense heat has been prevailing all over the country owing to the north wind that has been blowing for some days. The heat was said to have been insupportable in Santa Fé and Cordoba. In the latter, the thermometer rose above forty degrees centigrade. We have felt enough of it here also and could enjoy the rain that fell yesterday and cool the atmosphere a little towards evening. —*Buenos Aires, Sept. 23.*

The Cuban minister at Buenos Aires has refused to acknowledge judicial notification issued by the Argentinian supreme court of the initiation of a suit against £24,000 of the balance due on the purchase of the *Arapita* during the late civil war in Chile. The Cuban government therefore is the possessor of a steamer only partly paid for, and for which she refuses to pay the balance. It remains to be seen if that possession of the ship was secured to a trick, and by slipping out of port to avoid an injunction.

—Buenos Aires budget of navy news. — II. M. S. *Hornet* will arrive here two days ago, is a screw steamship of 1,350 tons displacement and 700 h.p., staff commanded in command, Walter S. Chinnick. She came from the island of Ascension, which is a important British naval store depot, with stores for the squadron here. She will remain here some ten days, for coaling and other purposes, and then return to England, calling at Ascension on the way, taking with her some invalids and two exchanged men. — II. M. S. *Rossbach* leaves today or tomorrow for firing practice, and will be away for fifteen days. — The new commanding officer of the South Atlantic station, Captain Charles J. Norcock, will leave Southampton October 9. On his arrival here, Captain Asher, at present in charge of the squadron, will return to *the Hornet*. — The *Ramona* leaves for the Falklands next Wednesday, taking mails. — *Montevideo Times*, Sept. 17.

—At 4 p.m. the tale comes by telegram from Buenos Aires. During drill in the 11th infantry regiment a soldier named Villalba dislodged the sergeant, who twice struck him brutally before all the men. Villalba remonstrated, and on the sergeant's orders to strike him again, raised his rifle and shot at the sergeant, ripping up his arm. Villalba then took to flight, but another sergeant fired at him, breaking his arm and causing him to fall to the ground. Villalba then fled to commit suicide but was seized and prevented, one of the men striking him on the head with a heavy stick, knocking him almost senseless. An unmitigated savage disgracing the uniform of a lieutenant, shouting up and ordered Villalba to be stripped and held down. The men, acting under the lieutenant's orders (the cowardly ruffian's name is Carlos Rivas), then thrashed Villalba with their sword blades, inflicting 1200 blows, the operation lasting an hour and a half. When it was over the poor man's body was one mass of wounds and he was taken to the hospital nearly dead. An enquiry has been ordered into the affair, which shows the element of savagery still existing in the Argentine army. — *Montevideo Times*.

—A certain Mr. Spears has published a book on South America which is calling forth considerable protest in the English press. The Rev. R. J. Simpson, an honorary secretary of the A. S. Missionary Society, writes to warn the public against the statement as contained in this book of Mr. Spears, who was not kindly and hospitably received by our missionaries, etc. "We wonder if this author is the same as Mr. Spears, a correspondent of a prominent New York paper, who during the Brazilian revolution of 1893-94, obtained the command of the English-speaking corps in Rio Janeiro, and then shamelessly betrayed them, getting them into trouble with the authorities. If it is the same, it would seem to be his established habit to sacrifice the confidence after enjoying their hospitality. We have not seen the book in question, but we would much like to know if it is the same Mr. Spears." — *Montevideo Times*, Sept. 12. — It is the same, identical Mr. Spears—the man who is so hospitable for the purpose of betraying his hosts, the man who stopped at nothing in his desire to make a good story. After making full use of his freedom for those who had betrayed him in Rio de Janeiro, he went down to Paraguay, and in his comments on that country and in the most notorious of these which has called forth the above mentioned, Mr. Spears represents both the United Press and the *New York Sun* in this. Let us hope that he is now well enough to win back his lost reputation for being the good faith of anyone else in South America.

—In addition to this the senate, by way of an unusual procedure, sanctioned an addition to the law of benefits in the shape of a revival of the navigation tax on ocean-going steamers, \$10 per round voyage on those going to Brazil, and \$10 on those for other ports, to be reduced to one-half for those carrying the Uruguayan flag, which none do at present. No one had asked for it, but no pretence was made of showing that it was required or corresponded to any necessity whatever, and it was simply proposed and voted, without a single word of protest, in pursuance of the monstrous theory that it is an office of government to tax everything to its utmost limit. The tax is an entirely mischievous one, and will only set an additional deterrent to prevent vessels calling at this port, which already enjoys a doubtful reputation for its heavy charges, quarantines and various abuses and drawbacks. This may be taken as an example of the utterly inconsiderate manner in which taxes are imposed here, and of the private enmity of the governing faction to every form of that makes for industrial or commercial progress. Where other countries offer premiums for vessels to call at their ports as for the establishment of new lines of transport, with a view to facilitating and extending commerce, Uruguay drives them away by heap-up taxes, senseless quarantines, unworkable delays, and official obstruction and i.e. securon generally. The new addition will have to be referred to the representatives, but they are no more protective of progressive interests than are the senators. — *Montevideo Times*, Sept. 18.

—The report of the minister of war and marine has been issued. It is therein stated that the cruiser *Garibaldi* was purchased for £17,167,500, but it is not there stated that said amount of £986,700 has been increased to over £750,000 which is about £100,000 more than the amount paid for the protected cruiser *San Martin*, which is superior to the *Garibaldi* in every respect, hull, armament and machinery. We do not mean to imply that the *San Martin* is a cheap vessel; on the contrary, she is extremely dear, and similar vessels could be built elsewhere at a saving of £200,000. The fact only brings out with more prominence the extraordinary high price paid for the *Garibaldi*. We have been endeavoring to hear from an official source, the price for which the *Garibaldi* was contracted with the Italian government, with a view to a comparison of both figures. The comparison would be extremely interesting, in view of the fact that it was officially announced that the Italian government had especially deferred to Argentina by allowing the transfer of the contract. If an official statement is made about the cost price of the *Garibaldi* to Italy a public statement from a private source will be made in course. — *Times*, Buenos Aires.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 6th, 1896.

We are now in the month of October, and the great heat admonishes that we have entered upon an exceptionally early summer. In addition to this, there has been a long period of dry weather, and the water supply of the city is already beginning to fail. Last week, the reservoir which supplies the hospitals and asylums in Botafogo ran dry and those institutions had to look elsewhere for water for a day or two and are even now on a very short supply. In view of the dirty and unsanitary condition of the city, this early heat and failure in the water supply compel us to anticipate a bad summer. We do not like to be making such prognostications, but experience compels us to draw unfavorable conclusions from the conditions which we see on every hand. We know to a certainty that heat and drought are sure to produce fever wherever the streets and habitations are in an unclean condition. And if the heat and drought begin in September, we also know that the chances for an epidemic of fever are augmented because of the longer season. Still further, the chances of taking fever are always greater toward the end of the hot season, as shown by the greater mortality in March and April, because of the exhaustion of our physical forces. We can not resist tendencies to illness as well in March as we can in December. If, then, our hot season is to begin at least two months earlier than usual, we may expect to reach that period of physical exhaustion much earlier than usual, and therefore we may logically expect to see more cases of fever. Under such circumstances, it would be good policy to make careful preparations for a bad season and adopt every measure for the prevention of a fever epidemic which experience can approve. Two measures ought not to be delayed another moment: the improvement of the water supply, and the cleansing of the city. We do not believe that the water supply is really insufficient, but it is so badly distributed and so shamefully wasted that it is wholly wanting in some localities and scarce long before it

should be in others. It is a common experience to hear water running to waste in your neighbor's yard all night, and to see it running to waste continuously in *cortijos* where washerwomen live. It is sometimes estimated that the waste is equivalent to fully one third, if not to one-half the whole supply. Surely this might be remedied, and especially at a time like this. As for cleaning up the city, it seems hopeless to expect such a thing; but still, until this is done we shall never be free from invasions of fever. The prime cause of all such disorders is uncleanliness—personal, domestic and municipal. The elaborate recommendations of the commission which recently investigated this subject, will be of no avail whatever if not accompanied by the thorough cleansing of the city and its water front. All the talk we hear about the present defective drainage system of the city is simply for effect, and may be looked upon as the forerunner of some gigantic piece of jobbery. No system will be effective unless the people observe the laws of health and sanitation in their daily life and keep their residences and surroundings clean, and any system will give good results as long as these matters are carefully observed. We can afford to dispense with all these elaborate schemes for the moment, but we can not dispense with an abundant supply of pure water and wholesome food, and we can not dispense with thorough cleanliness.

THE proposal of the budget committee of the chamber of deputies to reduce the duties on news paper to 20 reis a kilo is nothing more than a trick to purchase the favor of the press. The duties on this class of paper are already too low when compared with the better grades. They are scheduled at 60 reis at present, against 200 reis for the better grades imported for books and other periodicals. If the first deserves a reduction, then the latter deserves a still greater reduction. There is neither justice nor wisdom in the distinction made, for the newspaper is not altogether a beneficent agency and does not always deserve the favors heaped upon it. It might be a most valuable agency for the education of the people, for the development of the country, and for the protection of popular liberty. But it will be very difficult to credit the newspapers with these important services here in Brazil. They are in reality dangerous instruments of personal ambition and senseless agitation much oftener than intelligent guides and teachers of public opinion. However, we are not at war with the press, for while it has its faults and weaknesses it has also its value. Like the society which it serves, it must develop by slow stages into a well-organized state and into a full appreciation of its true mission. With all its defects, it still serves a good purpose and is worthy of the appreciation in which it is held. And to this it may be added that it will develop and improve just as rapidly as the society in which it is established. But, at the same time, it should be remembered that the grant of exceptional favors will neither benefit the newspaper nor serve any good purpose. The book publishers of Brazil have just as much claim on the country as the newspaper publishers, if not more. They are publishing works of greater importance, such as school text-books, periodicals of permanent value, and literary works of merit. And so great are the cost of publication at the present moment that many books are now printed in Lisbon and Paris, to the great prejudice of the Brazilian publisher. He pays heavy duties on his paper and typographic material, wages and rents are high, taxes are oppressive, and his occupation is so uncertain and unprofitable that he can not develop it as it has been developed in other countries. The result is that printing is in a shamefully backward state in Brazil, and the text-books furnished to the schools of this country are a disgrace to those entrusted with its government. To take a familiar illustration, while the *Jornal do Brasil* and other daily journals pay only 40 reis a kilo on their paper, *The Rio News* is compelled to pay 200 reis a kilo on paper only a trifle better in quality. For a long time we imported a calendered paper, but as the costs of importation became heavier we concluded to order an uncalendered article of a slightly inferior quality, thinking that the custom-house would pass it as news paper. But in this we were deceived. This periodical is printed on nothing but a good quality of news paper, and no customs classification will make it any different, but still we are compelled to pay a heavy tax simply because the authorities choose to consider the paper as belonging to a higher class. From this reader will see how the government discriminates against all the periodicals and books using a better paper than the miserable stuff used by the daily press. If congress really wishes to confer a benefit on the public, it will place all publishers on exactly the same footing and will encourage the employment of better paper in the manufacture of books, especially for the use of school children. And in doing this, it will help to give more work to the native printer by rendering it possible to print those books in the country which are now sent to Europe.

As we anticipated the planters congress recently convened at São Paulo was devoted exclusively to schemes for raising money. Nothing was said about the necessity of improving existing methods of cultivation, nor of reducing the costs of production, transportation and marketing, and nothing of a better system of labor. Apparently the waste ful methods inherited from the days of slave labor are still considered good enough, and the unnecessary expenditures connected with the sale and exportation of his product are still unworthy of serious consideration. While coffee cultivation elsewhere is receiving careful study and is being benefited by improved methods of cultivation and preparation, the Brazilian planter is content to remain stationary. To be sure, he enjoys many and important advantages in the great fertility of his soil and the beneficence of his climate, and he is not compelled therefore to study and experiment like many of his competitors in order to improve his output by even a fractional percentage. But the times are coming when all these subjects will be as vital to him as to others, and for the simple reason that we are rapidly approaching a period of over production, when the low prices obtainable for coffee will make every small economy worthy of consideration. Instead of sitting down and appealing to the state to help him, he should be actively studying how to reduce the costs of production, and how to save something of the expense incurred in marketing his product. It is worth his consideration whether it is good policy to locate so large a number of laborers on his property merely for the purpose of having a sufficient number of pickers in the harvesting season. In other countries better wages are paid for harvest, and the laborers go out from their small farms and from the towns to take advantage of them. In Argentina the wheat harvest attracts laborers even from Italy. In the United States they travel hundreds of miles for haying, harvesting and hog-gathering. Then, why not locate immigrants in convenient localities on small holdings and offer good wages for their assistance in the actual coffee-picking season? There are also the questions of clean-picking, instead of stripping the branches, of pruning, of manuring, of country roads to facilitate transportation, of lower rates on the railroads, and of the abolition of some of the intermediaries in the marketing of the product. All these subjects are worthy of consideration. We find, however, that the São Paulo planter overlooks all these practical matters, and concentrates his efforts on one subject only—the interposition of the state to assist him to borrow money. Although his plantations are held at high valuations and his annual crops represent very large sums of cash, he is always asking for advances and is always in debt. It has always been like this, and he apparently knows no way to escape from it. It has never occurred to him that he might sell some of his land and pay his debts with the proceeds, nor is he inclined to reduce his princely expenditures and thus remove a burden from his estate. He lives in Rio, or São Paulo, or Campinas, or the seat of his municipality; he makes frequent visits to Paris; he gambles furiously and spends his money in ways that will not always bear publicity; he speculates and entangles himself in politics; and then when he runs short of cash he borrows from his *comissario*, at a high rate of interest, against his next year's crop. It is to save himself from the consequences of such mismanagement that the aid of the state is solicited, and not from the consequences of low prices and paid labor. The margins on coffee

production are wide enough to cover every legitimate expense and still leave enough to enrich him, but they are not wide enough to cover the maintenance of a town house and the heavy expenses of a fast life. And if he chooses to incur such expenses, what just claim can he have on the state for assistance? In truth, the coffee planter of Brazil has no need whatever, within his legitimate occupation, of outside help. He produces one of the most valuable products in the world, and the margins are good enough to cover a wide range of risks and still leave him a good profit. Let him attend closely and intelligently to that one business, and it will be a very great misfortune that brings him to the state as a suppliant for assistance.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

SEPT. 15.—*Senate.*—The senate voted in 2nd discussion, with amendments, the budget of the department of finance and discussed the appropriation of \$5,522,874.6682 for the payment of the debt to the state of S. Paulo and that of \$1,200,000 for the payment of the debt to the Sorocabana Railway Company.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—The chamber discussed the bill on the Lyceu de Agronomia and Veterinaria at Pelotas, that on the pay of the members of the next congress, and that on agricultural labor contracts.

SEPT. 16.—*Senate.*—The senators for Amazonas moved to inquire whether Capt. Eduardo Gómez Ribeiro has obtained permission to reside in that state. The appropriation for the payment of the debt to the Sorocabana railway was reduced to \$49,644.8804. The bill prohibiting official immigration was voted in 1st discussion and referred to the committee on commerce. The bill on unoccupied national property was voted in 2d discussion and the bill on the revision of the civil code framed by Senator Coelho Rodrigues in 1st discussion. There was voted in 3rd discussion a deficiency appropriation to the amount of \$36,018,428.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—The chamber discussed the affairs of the Central railway, the agreement between coffee producing states, and German immigration in Santa Catharina. The motion of Deputy Fideler Borges to ask the government for information in regard to the critical situation of the agricultural interests of the country, was rejected by a vote of 67 to 40. The bill for amending the act of the government making an increase of 50% in the Central railway rates was rejected by a vote of 62 to 49. The chamber voted in 1st discussion the bill exempting certain vessels from gauging. The special appropriation of \$200,000 for surveys on the site of the future capital of the country and that of \$100,000 for surveys on the Catalão and Cuiabá railway, were voted in 1st discussion and the bill on state export duties in 2d discussion. The chamber discussed the bill confirming the commissions of second lieutenants and ensigns breveted by decree of Dec. 9, 1895.

SEPT. 17.—*Senate.*—The senate discussed the question of immigration to S. Paulo and the bill on copy-right.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—The chamber discussed the budget of the navy department, and the amendments to the budget of the war department, some of which were voted and others rejected. It also discussed a motion on sliding-scale railway rates and voted a motion expressing profound sorrow for the death of Carlos Gomes.

SEPT. 18.—*Senate.*—The senate voted a motion expressing profound sorrow for the death of Carlos Gomes and discussed a motion of Senator Coelho Rodrigues on immigration, which was adopted. Senator Vicente Machado defended Senator Arthur Alves said to be implicated in embezzlement of public funds. The copyright bill was voted with amendments in 3rd discussion and the bill for connecting by railway the navigable waters of the rivers Madeira and Mamoré in 1st discussion. The senate rejected the amendment of the chamber of deputies striking out the words "with pay" from the bill granting a leave of absence to Judge Pisa e Almeida.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—There was voted a motion congratulating Chile on the anniversary of its independence. The chamber discussed a motion of Deputy Nilo Peçanha for asking why the tax on transactions in exchange has not been collected. It also discussed the bill on coast navigation companies which had contracts with the government before Nov. 11, 1892.

SEPT. 19.—*Senate.*—The bill ratifying the treaty with Japan was voted in 2nd discussion and that for establishing a customhouse at Livramento in 3rd discussion. The senate discussed the budget of the department of finance.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—The chamber discussed the budget of the department of justice and interior. The following bills were voted:—on coast navigation companies (2nd discussion); appropriation of \$200,000 for surveys on the site of the future capital of the country (2nd discussion); appropriation of \$100,000 for surveys on the railway from Catalão to Cuiabá. Several private bills were also voted and others rejected. Deputy Gaspar Drummond requested the chair to place in discussion the electoral reform bill.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

The retired military officers in S. Paulo have organized a military club.

The first shipment of French Canadian immigrants are shortly expected at Santos.

Complaints are made in Santos of the landing there of small-pox patients coming from Rio de Janeiro.

In the year ended on the 15th of last July the superior court of the state of Rio de Janeiro decided 429 cases.

In Pará Indians are reported to be committing depredations in the vicinity of Folha in the district of Ourenem.

It is again reported that the troops of the state government in the interior of Bahia have suffered a reverse.

The Santos jury had a spasm of severity on the 28th ult., and accordingly sentenced a poor fellow named José Lopes to 19 ½ years imprisonment for stabbing another man.

Dr. Andrade, who some months ago attempted to kill his sister's brothel at Juiz de Fora, has been declared insane and will be confined in the sanatorium near Barbacena.

The São Paulo Athletic Club announce that their annual sports will take place on Monday 12th inst., and they will be pleased to see any visitors from Rio at the meeting.

The Pará newspapers are now quarreling over a subscription to a Carlos Gomes monument. It must be confessed that they are not adding much to their reputation by these squabbles.

It is stated that Dr. Ilereciano de Freitas, Deputy Glycerio's son-in-law, has obtained letters from the consular agents of England, France, Austria, Belgium, Sweden and Portugal in S. Paulo certifying that their countrymen are well treated.

In the municipal district of Limeiro, S. Paulo, there are complaints of emissaries who are said to be offering inducements to Italian immigrants to go to the River Plate. We suspect that the inducements offered by the jacoblins have more weight than those of the emissaries.

Thefts and burglaries continue to be reported from São Paulo. It would seem that the law-breakers enjoy a very considerable degree of impunity in that state, so much so, in fact, that they have no need of securing an election to the federal congress in order to escape prosecution.

The English colony at Bahia has begun the publication of a small eight page journal under the title of *The Bahia Monthly*, which is devoted exclusively to local interests. The second number is now in the printers hands. The publication is not only a highly creditable one, but it deserves the heaviest support. Our new contemporary has our best wishes for a long life and a full measure of success.

On the 15th ult. two Portuguese barks were towed away from the vicinity of the city of Pará, below the Barra fortress, because they had yellow fever on board. On one all the crew, except two, were ill, and on the other only one case had appeared. It would be interesting to know what arrangements were made for the care of the sick. The vessels were fined \$500 each for sending sick men ashore to the hospital without previous licence from the health authorities.

At Petropolis on the 29th ult. there was a meeting of members of the *partido republicano* of the state of Rio de Janeiro and an executive committee of six, of which Deputy Pircunela was made president, was chosen. To this committee will hereafter be added another member, who will be one of the federal senators for the state. It will be the duty of the committee to decide all internal party questions that may arise and to select candidates for congress, for the state legislature and for the offices of governor and vice-governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro and president and vice-president of the republic.

The "press-gang" has again been at work within the last ten days in the city of São Paulo, and a considerable number of "voluntary" enlistments were secured. One of the places where the "gang" secured many prizes, was at the doors of the theatres, which is a favorite place for loafers. The chief of police attempted to explain that the object was, not to secure recruits, but to arrest the vagabonds who gather there to the great annoyance of respectable families. To this the *Diário Popular* replies by giving the names of house servants arrested and compelled to enlist, and also refers to orders (overhead) for the execution of these arrests. Among the police the raids were called a "harvest of recruits," and it is known that some 40 men were thus added to the police brigade.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL

According to a Porto Alegre journal Barão de Santa Teca, brother of Gen. Tavares, has succeeded in collecting \$15,000 for losses caused by illegal acts of the government and its agents, and he has applied for \$60,000 more. It is stated, however, that he has contradicted this report.

The federalists have issued a manifesto explaining why they refrain from taking part in the S. Lourenço municipal election.

Telegrams from Porto Alegre give an account of abuses committed by soldiers of the police brigade and the municipal guard. The latter, it is said, is to be disbanded.

At that city on the 28th ult. a fire, attributed to incendiaries, destroyed four warehouses on Rua Sete de Setembro. One of these buildings, belonging to the customhouse, contained merchandise on which duties had been paid. The owners of this merchandise have applied to the government for the return of the amount of the paid duty.

The castilhista legislature, which was to meet on the 20th ult., has not yet been able to do so for want of a quorum.

A Pará telegram of the 1st inst. states that Prestes Guimaraes will take the first steamer for S. Paulo, where it is expected he will reside for the present.

The damage caused by the fire at Porto Alegre is estimated at 1,000,000\$. One of the merchants whose goods were stored at the government warehouse, claims compensation to the amount of 26,000\$.

Domingos Lauro da Sodré has brought a suit to recover from the government the sum of \$45,255\$, estimated value of the loss which he sustained from castilhista depredations during the war. Dr. Saúlino Epanomides Almeida has brought a suit for 30,500\$ on account of losses resulting from the same cause.

We regret to learn that Col. Gaspar Barreto, who was one of the most distinguished officers in the localist army, is dangerously ill.

The *Echo do Sul* publishes a telegram from S. Lourenço stating that on the 27th ult., while the federal Ensign Fortunato Machado Rosa was at work in his field, he was surprised and murdered by castilhistas, who mutilated his body. No attempt has been made by the authorities to bring the murderers to justice.

It is stated that Castilhos' military brigade is asking for an increase in its pay.

RAILROAD NOTES

The surveys for the last section of the Santos branch of the Sorocabana line, between S. João and Santos, have been approved.

The London directors of the São Paulo railway having approved the contract finally signed with the government, the work on the duplication and improvement of that important line will be begun alone.

On the morning of the 25th ult. there was a derailment at kilometre 552, near the station of Ilheus Bicalho, on the Central railway, resulting in the overturning of the locomotive and one coach. The engine driver was killed and several passengers injured.

"It is necessary to sell" the Central railway, says the editor of *Liberdade*; and to prove the assertion he states that the 1,217 kilometres under traffic at the end of 1895 had cost the state 161,751,000\$, and that in 1895 the working expenses aggregated 28,011,000\$, while the receipts were merely 27,945,000\$. This is not encouraging information for intending purchasers, we fear. And when they examine the property and learn the conditions on which men are employed, they will be still more discouraged.

Nearly twenty years ago, one of the schemes which occupied much official attention and filled all Brazil with the clamor of its demands, was that of the Madeira and Mamoré railway, which was to give an outlet for the products of Bolivia [whatever they may be] by way of the Amazon river. A company was organized, construction was begun, and even a navigation service was inaugurated to carry supplies and material to the construction company. And then it all came to grief. Now the old scheme is up again, and a bill is before congress again authorizing the construction of this same railway.

LOCAL NOTES

Cesario Alvim's enemies are rejoicing. He has written a book.

The President celebrated his 55th birthday anniversary on the 9th inst.

Even the *Páiz* opposes Medeiros e Almeida's bill for gagging the press!

Gen. Dionysio Coqueira, minister of foreign affairs, is in charge of the war department during the illness of Gen. Vasques.

It is stated that the organ of Glycerio's party is to be called *A União*. "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet."

On Wednesday night at 11 o'clock a policeman on duty at the Recreio Dramatico theatre committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver in the garden of that theatre.

Nilo Paganini, it is said, declines to be a candidate for re-election to congress on the ticket of the *partido republicano* of his state. If the report is true, which we doubt, the party is to be congratulated.

It is said that the government emigration agent in Europe will be withdrawn after 31 December next, because of the abrogation of the contract of 1892. Why not recall them at once and save three months' expenses?

An attempt was made on the 30th to rob the sisters of charity in charge of the Misericordia hospitals by means of forged telegrams ordering the payment of a certain sum to the bearer. The rascal was detected and arrested.

A group of excited Spaniards at Santiago, Cuba, not only attacked an American named Rivers, but they threw an American flag on the ground and trampled on it. We are waiting to hear about a demand for an apology.

At the sitting of the chamber of deputies on Wednesday the chair was empowered to call night sittings whenever he deems it advisable. It is needless to add, however, that he was not empowered to compel the deputes to attend.

D. Adelaida de Miraes Barros, wife of the President, accompanied by her daughter D. Paula and her nephew Col. Luis Mendes de Miraes, arrived on last Friday from S. Paulo, where she had been making a short visit to her home in Piracica. She was met at the station by the President and the rest of the family.

The homely Custodio Alves Sena made his escape from the lunatic asylum on Saturday last and was captured on Sunday at 5 o'clock p.m. in the woods on Santa Terezinha hill. On being questioned he declared that he had run away from the asylum on account of the bad food which was furnished him there.

The unusual heat experienced in this city during the past week, together with a partial failure in the water supply in many localities, have aroused no slight anxiety over the prospects for the coming summer. A warm winter and lack of water will certainly tend to give us more fever during the hot season than will be desirable.

The object of Meleiros e Alvim's bill is evidently to force the newspapers to employ congressmen on their staffs. If the bill becomes a law, they will have to violate it, and in turn impede the services of congressmen, who since their horses shield them from punishment for the crimes they commit, can break the laws with impunity.

We see by a telegram in a Pará exchange that there was a grand meeting here on the 15th ult. in honor of the confraternity of American nations, at which St. Iago Clapp delivered a brilliant oration. It is said that thousands were present and great enthusiasm prevailed. We do not intend to cast a single shadow upon the story—but it is amusing to get our news from so distant a source!

It has been telegraphed to Buenos Aires that the foreign minister here will severely punish the Brazilian secretary of legation (Marques de Carvalho) who created so many scandals there during Minister Alvim's absence. If this is the secretary who obtained a large sum of money for himself through the conduct of the legation, the country also should have a chance at him. Or are diplomats to should have a chance at him, surely?

It is stated that the opposition members of congress have declared that they will not come to attend the sittings during the prolongation of the session unless they receive assurances that there will be voted a law guaranteeing free elections. On Friday Deputy Glycerio made a speech promising that the representation of minorities should be respected and prolonging himself not to contribute to convincing the opposition members duly elected. Very kind and considerate of him, surely!

On the night of the 27th ult. the house occupied by the well-known circus manager Frank Brown was broken into and robbed of clothes, jewelry and money to a large amount. The robbery occurred while he was at the circus, and the aggregate loss, which includes property belonging to some others, is estimated at forty to fifty dollars. The police at first showed very little interest in the affair and have since shown but slight activity. One of two suspicious characters, who were seen at a neighboring *zenda* the same evening and were drinking with the p'eman on duty, have been arrested.

Great reserve has been maintained here in regard to the Italian question. As announced, there were no speeches on the occasion of delivering the Italian minister's credentials. Since then he has had several conferences with the minister of foreign affairs, to whom he has presented the claims of the Italian government. Inasmuch as the greatest contumacy has thus far prevailed, it may be surmised that these claims are coincident in every particular, and that there are the best of reasons for anticipating an early settlement of the controversy between the two countries.

A writer in the *Gazeta de Notícias* mentions the following names of possible candidates at the next election for the presidency and vice-presidency of the republic:—Julio de Castilhos and Assis Brasil, of Rio Grande do Sul; Ubaldino do Amaral, of Paraná; Glycerio, Campus Salles, Pisa e Almeida (not the judge, but the minister at Palmas) and Benedito de Campos, of S. Paulo; Quintino Bocaynha, of the city of Rio de Janeiro; Afonso Penna, of Minas Geraes; Arthur Rio and Manuel Victorino, of Bahia; Rosa Silveira, of Paraná; Paes de Carvalho and Lauro Soárez, of Pará. It is reported, however, that Quintino and Soárez are the candidates of the army. He fails to mention the names of Silveira Martins (Rio Grande do Sul), Jerônimo Gonçalves and Maceio Soárez (city of Rio de Janeiro), Cesario Alvim and Matias Machado (Minas Geraes), Ray Bahia and Virgílio Damasio (Bahia) and Almeida Barreto (Parahyba).

BIRTHS

On 12th September, 1896, at No. 27 Rua Barão de Petrópolis, the wife of Pierre Avegno of a daughter, Gwendolin M. (Paris, New Orleans, Manchester, Liverpool and London papers please copy).

[October 6th, 1896.]

THE STRANGERS' HOSPITAL.

For the current social year (July 1896 to June 1897) the annual subscription and donation to the Strangers' Hospital have been as follows:

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	
London & River Plate Bank Ltd.	2,000 \$100
London & Brazilian Bank Ltd.	2,000 \$100
British Bank of South America Ltd.	2,000 \$100
Rio de Janeiro Flour Mills & Granaries	1,000 \$100
F. Johnson & Co.	750 \$100
Ld. Aspinwall & Co.	750 \$100
Lightwood Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	500 \$100
Hard Romi & Co.	500 \$100
Aubrey Bros.	500 \$100
Quayle Davison & Co.	500 \$100
Wilson Sons & Co. Ltd.	500 \$100
J. W. Davies & Co.	500 \$100
P. S. Nelson & Co.	500 \$100
Levering & Co.	500 \$100
Norton Megaw & Co.	500 \$100
F. C. McLaughlin & Co.	500 \$100
Western & Brazilian Telegraph Co.	500 \$100
Gripe & Edwards	300 \$100
John Sloane & Co.	300 \$100
Wilson & Co.	300 \$100
Watson Ritchie & Co.	300 \$100
Andrew Steele & Miller.	300 \$100
Steinheimer Soergen & Co.	250 \$100
Brazilian Contract Corporation Ltd.	250 \$100
W. Sam & Co.	250 \$100
Romphay & Co.	250 \$100
J. MacKenzie	200 \$100
J. A. Lowndes & Co.	200 \$100
Gustavus Gidgen	200 \$100
F. C. Maryland	200 \$100
J. Holden Farn	200 \$100
C. J. Gemmill	200 \$100
Clark & Co.	200 \$100
Newlands Bros.	200 \$100
Chas. Wiggs	200 \$100
R. Lucas	200 \$100
Mrs. Paul	100 \$100
W. H. Ashbrook	100 \$100
G. C. Anderson	100 \$100
H. A. De Lisle	100 \$100
Hampshire & Co.	100 \$100
H. K. Beams	100 \$100
J. R. Biscoe	100 \$100
H. L. Harris	100 \$100
F. L. Youle	100 \$100
Harold Hine, 1894/7 @ 100\$ per ann.	100 \$100
José Ritter & Co.	100 \$100
Revd. H. Mosley	100 \$100
Arthur Raikes	100 \$100
D. D. Keny	100 \$100
W. G. Wagstaff	100 \$100
T. C. Jackson	100 \$100
H. Knight	100 \$100
Charles Keyes	100 \$100
E. J. Smart	100 \$100
W. J. Jessop	100 \$100
C. D. Estill	100 \$100
S. C. Sheppard	100 \$100
F. S. Yule	100 \$100
Rev. H. C. Tucker	100 \$100
B. S. Wyatt	100 \$100
E. G. Wyatt	100 \$100
Jas. H. Wyatt	100 \$100
Frank Norton	100 \$100
S. T. Lowsteth	100 \$100
Dr. Julius Zietz	100 \$100
W. G. White	100 \$100
S. T. Bryan, 1895/7 @ 50\$ per ann.	100 \$100
D. McNeil	100 \$100

DONATIONS.

Anonymous	1,000\$000
Hospital Benefit Ball, received from Mr. F. Webb	6,918 \$00
Hospital Benefit Ball, additional from J. S. Keach	40 \$000
S. S. "Kilburn"	10 \$000
"Middleton"	10 \$000
"Gelwain"	10 \$000
"Cochrane"	10 \$000
"Backfield"	10 \$000
"Whitmarsh"	10 \$000
bk. "British Army"	10 \$000
S. S. "Ladys"	10 \$000
"Scawell"	10 \$000
"The Bay"	10 \$000
"Doris"	10 \$000
"Julia Park"	10 \$000
"Kilburn"	10 \$000
"Economy Down"	10 \$000
"Middleton"	10 \$000
"Yarrawalde"	10 \$000
"Unions"	10 \$000
"Kilburn"	10 \$000
"Juba Park"	10 \$000
"County Berry"	10 \$000
"Middleton"	10 \$000
"Wm. Ball"	10 \$000

INDIGENT RELIEF FUND.

Mr. John Jones..... 25\$000
Mrs. William Trout..... 200 \$000

It should be explained in regard to the large number of donations from the shipping that a considerable number of shipmasters, some of whom had been patients in the Hospital, voluntarily offered to contribute 10,000 each toward the Hospital funds every time they entered port. Although the agreement has been in operation only a short time, the list of donations is already a long one and promises to yield timely and good results for the Hospital.

COFFEE NOTES

According to the *Diário Popular* of São Paulo, Major Matheus Gomes do Val has refused 1,300,000\$ for his coffee plantation at Rio de Janeiro.

A Rio Claro correspondent of the *Commercio de São Paulo* says that the drought in that region has already caused great injury to the future coffee crop. Had it rained, the complaint would have been the same.

The burden of discussion at the meeting of São Paulo planters which was opened on the 30th ult., is the poverty and unprofitableness of their industry, and their need of financial assistance. And yet São Paulo now produces 3,500,000 bags of coffee annually, which at 15\$ an arroba represents an aggregate of 210,000,000\$. Such a gross income as this surely does not represent poverty!

The *Report* of Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, gives the following interesting particulars of the Fazenda Dumont which was recently sold to an English syndicate. The estate contains 300 square kilometres, or 30,000 hectares, [say 74,144 acres], of the best *terras ricas* lands in the state. The coffee plantations cover an area of 5,250 hectars [12,072 acres] and contain 4,118,800 coffee trees, of which 2,069,700 are from 6 to 12 years old, 406,800 are 5 years old, 634,700 are 4 years old, 530,600 are 3 years old, and 493,000 are 1 year old. The plantation is served by 20 kilometers of railway. It also possesses 25 settlements of colonists comprising 800 families, nearly all Italians, who live in 334 houses, of which 23 are of brick.

A recent writer estimates the total number of coffee-planting towns in São Paulo at 28,000,000, which at an average of 2,500 bags represents a total value of 700,000,000\$. He adds to these 60,000,000 young trees not yet bearing, which he values at 18,000 each, or 60,000,000\$ in all. This gives a total valuation of 760,000,000\$ to the coffee plantations of the state. If these figures are correct, it will not be difficult to estimate the results of a direct hit on the industry instead of the indirect tax now levied. A tax of 10 reis a bag, which represents less than one-half cent on the average valuation of 25,000, will yield 34,000,000\$ a year, while an export tax of 11 cent on an estimated aggregate valuation of 210,000,000\$ will yield 23,100,000\$.

BUSINESS NOTES

We learn that in this city over 200 notes have recently gone to protest.

On the 30th ult., the São Paulo municipal chamber voted to take over the Chá viaduct.

The planters near Uberaba, Minas Gerais, are putting up telephone wires between their plantations and that town.

Valuable groves of rubber trees, according to a Paris telegram of the 1st inst., have recently discovered near a place called Burgo.

A company has been organized at Olíbros, Pará, for the supply of that town with drinking water, and a part of the capital has been subscribed in the place.

It seems to have been decided that no judicial action shall be taken for the present for declaring the failure of the business houses that are suspending payments.

The representative of the Singer Manufacturing Co., Mr. J. W. Eward, advises us that he has removed from No. 13 Conselheiro Saravia to No. 34 Candelaria.

At the junta do commercio of the state of Rio de Janeiro there were registered last year 83 partnership contracts. The respective capital aggregated 5,743,433\$910.

One of our São Paulo exchanges again calls attention to the fact that the personnel of the municipal government costs not less than 1,023,000\$ a year, or nearly half the total revenue of the city!

It is asserted that both the treasury and the Banco da República are reissuing notes of the Banco Econômico do Brasil, which had been withdrawn from circulation and which, it is announced, are to be cancelled at the end of the present year.

Deputy Pedro Mosley has introduced a bill authorizing the government to aid wheat culture in the states of Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, Paraná, Minas Gerais and Pernambuco, and also the culture of similar products in those states.

It took an executive decree to establish the wage (4,000\$ a year) of the pressman in the government printing-office at Pará. If less attention were given to these trivial matters, perhaps a little necessary and useful legislation might be accomplished.

In consequence of Deputy Glycerio's proposal to convert 100 mortgage bonds the deposits in the government savings bank (*cassa econômica*) deposited have been making a run on that establishment, from which, it is stated, large sums have been withdrawn.

According to the *Jornal do Commercio* the excess of withdrawals over deposits at the government savings bank (*cassa econômica*) during the five days, from the 28th ult. to the 2nd inst., amounted to \$4,270,664. This was of course due to Boss Glycerio's project to convert them into mortgage bonds.

Much reserve is displayed in regard to the failures that are occurring in this city. Up to the end of last month the aggregate of the respective liabilities is said to have amounted to over 80,000,000\$ and new failures are reported every day. The total number is said, we know not with what foundation, to be over 300.

The price paid for the Chá viaduct in São Paulo, just disappropriated by the municipal council, is 750,000\$ in 6 per cent bonds redeemable half yearly during a period of 100 years. There was considerable opposition to the transaction, but he who was responsible for the commission's report had promised to meet the reclamations of commerce in drafting the new budget, but he had wholly failed to do this. It was finally resolved to petition the Associação Commercial to call a general meeting to consider the position now occupied by the importers.

There was a meeting of importers at the Praça yesterday to receive the report of the commission appointed some time ago to treat of their interests before the public authorities. The record of the commission's work was presented by Mr. Oscar Dannecker, who tendered its resignation. It was the opinion of the meeting that this resignation should not be accepted, as the work of the commission is not yet finished. It was then explained by Mr. Raynsford that the position of the commission had become incompatible with the authorities because the customs inspector, in a manner unworthy of his position, had insulted them in a public document. It was also stated that Deputy Serzedello had promised to meet the reclamations of commerce in drafting the new budget, but he had wholly failed to do this. It was finally resolved to petition the Associação Commercial to call a general meeting to consider the position now occupied by the importers.

The superintendent of the Royal Mail service on this coast, Mr. G. C. Anderson, advises us that the excursion rate on the Royal Mail steamers to the River Plate, good for three months, has been reduced to 2½ for the round trip. This is a step in the right direction. It is not so great a reduction as the company should make in order to encourage travel in this direction, but still it is something. For the jaded business man, who can spare the time for a visit to Europe or the States, a trip to Argentina is just the thing. Some day the steamship companies will see the value of this diversion, and will seek to encourage it, but it takes time and talk to bring it about.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The proposed new budget of the municipal government increases the tax on houses.

The receipts of the Paráviba [Branly] custom-house for the first six months of the current year amounted to 316,625\$912.

In the year 1895 the expenditure of the state of Espírito Santo amounted to 4,705,823\$911 and the revenue to 4,451,823\$912. In the first half of the present year the receipt amounted to 1,320,266\$910 and the disbursements to 1,062,021\$910.

It is stated that at the end of last month, there being no sufficient currency in the treasury to pay the senators and deputies, it was proposed to pay them in bonus. They refused, however, to accept bonus and the treasury was obliged to sell at a loss in order to obtain the requisite amount of currency.

The following returns of customs receipts in the month of September have been published:

	1896	1895
Rio de Janeiro	9,657,532\$924	7,024,323\$889
Rio Grande do Sul	679,097\$9148	579,178\$9210
Porto Alegre	821,432\$9810	937,453\$9216
Bahia	2,007,555\$9893	1,450,387\$9797

It is worthy of record that while "bonos" titles are good enough to pay the debts of the state and good enough to loan to planters and manufacturers, they are not good enough for the legislator. In other words, congress is willing to pay others with a currency which is subject to a discount, but pays itself in full. It is signally patriotic, of course.

At the second session of the planters congress at São Paulo a project was introduced and defended by Dr. Carneiro Leão favoring an increase in the facilities for making loans to planters. He favored an authorization for the Banco do Crédito Real to issue mortgage bonds, with the guarantee of the state, to ten times the capital of the bank, and that the state should subscribe \$5,000,000 to the capital of the bank in order to increase the emission. The total emission in his opinion should be \$5,000,000.

Another scheme presented to the São Paulo planters congress provides for the creation of a state hawk with branches in the municipalities for the purpose of making loans to planters on account current against growing coffee crops. The interest on these loans should be 10 per cent, and the amount loaned, for a period not exceeding one year, should not be over 10,000 per arroba on the estimated crop. To found such a bank the state should raise a foreign loan of ten millions sterling. The scheme was submitted by St. Antônio de Meldeiros, who thinks that the commissioners should no longer be compelled to act as bankers for the planters.

Still another scheme for the benefit of the poor planter was presented to the São Paulo planters congress by Dr. Carlos d'Assumpção. It combines several remedial measures. The first is that the municipal banks, founded and managed by the associated planters, which shall make loans at 7 to 8 per cent. These banks will also include a commercial section and will furnish the planters with new bags for the shipment of their coffee. Another large bank is also suggested, to be founded with foreign capital secured by the growing coffee of all the planters in the state. The operations of this bank, like those of the municipal banks, are to be restricted exclusively to advances to planters. Besides these, the national congress is to be asked to issue mortgage bonds, with *censo jorjado* (legal tender). To obtain these the planter may mortgage his plantation to two-thirds its value, and with the proceeds he can create his municipal banks and meet running expenses.

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Banks.

Commercial	200	80	República	13
Comercio	9,500	30	do	24
do	300	30	do	62,350

Miscellaneous.

Govt. V.F. Sappanha	6,250	30	Melh. no. Bens.	10,500
to Govt. Incce.	40	do	do	do

October 3.

1000 Sanguinas	27,450	5	Apolines, 4%	1,334
372 do	27,100	20	do	1,133
114 do	27,530	25	do	1,853
1000 do	27,500	27	do	1,935
4000 do	27,600	7	do	1,021
20 Apolines, 5%	910	60	do	918
17 do	917	4	debt. for. Com.	103
1 Emp. Municipal	130	do	do	do

Banks.

50 Commercial	200	65	E. & C. Co.	10
do	200	65	do	do
50 Depos. & Escc.	80	45	República, 1%	100
50 do	83	90	do	100
10 Nacional	1,09	200	do	100
26 Rum.	225	150	do	100

Miscellaneous.

50 Torrent	24	do	do	do
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LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED

Capital	£1,500,000
do paid up	700,000
Reserve Fund	600,000

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1896.

Assets :

Capital un-called	6,666,666
Bills discounted	3,611,200
Bills receivable	13,808,812 540
Head office and branches	12,579,611 255
Leans, current accounts, etc	6,339,107 850
Securities for accounts current, etc	7,157,608 200
Sundry accounts	2,918,135 200
Cash	9,824,955 650

Liabilities:

6,631,248 550

Capital un-called

Bills discounted

Bills receivable

Head office and branches

Securities for accounts current, etc

Sundry accounts

Bills payable

do deposited

Sundry accounts

E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 5th October, 1896.

For London and Brazilian Bank, Limited,

*J. MacKenzie, Manager.**J. I. Moore, actg. Accountant.*

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

Capital, 5000 shares at £100.	£1,000,000
do paid up	500,000
Reserve Fund	350,000

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1896.

Assets :

Capital, 5000 shares at £100.	£1,000,000
do paid up	500,000
Reserve Fund	350,000

Liabilities:

6,631,248 550

Capital, 5000 shares at £100.

Deposits in account current, without interest

do with notice

do fixed maturity and by bills

Securities for advances and by deposit

Bills payable

do deposited

Sundry accounts

E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 3rd October 1896.

For the British Bank of South America, Limited,

*A. Menge, Manager.**A. G. Loughlin, pro-Accountant.*

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED

Established in 1862.

Capital	£1,500,000
Items realized	600,000
Reserve fund	350,000

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1896.

Assets :

4,379,159 500

Bills discounted

Bills receivable

Sundry accounts, etc

Deposits for loans, discounted accounts, etc

Cash in current funds

Liabilities:

5,054,531 490

Declared capital of this branch

Deposits for fixed money and subject to notice

Bills without interest

Sundry accounts

Securities pledged

Bills payable

Head office, agencies and branches

E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 5th October, 1896.

For the London and River Plate Bank, Limited,

*Hawland A. De Littie, Manager.**Frank Webb, actg. Accountant.*

BRASILIENISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1896.

Assets :

5,670,865 810

Head office, branches and agencies

Bills receivable

do discounted

Securities pledged

Bills payable

Head office, agencies and branches

Liabilities:

7,029,315 4936

Capital subscribed (1 month 1 foot)

Deposits in account current

With interest

Without interest

Head office and branches

Deposits with fixed maturity

Securities pledged and on deposit

Sundry accounts

E. & O. E.

Boettger-Petersen, Directors.

MARKET REPORT.

RIO DE JANEIRO, 5TH OCTOBER, 1896.

EXPORTS.

and for nine months:

Arable Brothers	1,076
Wille, Schmidly & Co	1,076
Ed. J. Daane & Co	1,076
W. F. Stearns & Co	1,076
Steinweber, Stoffenberg & Co	1,076
Karl Valdau & Co	1,076
Frank Norton & Co	1,076
Levings & Co	1,076
John V. Smith & Co	1,076
J. V. Smith & Co., No. 1	1,076
Exchanges on Santos	1,076
Receipts on Santos	1,076

Lard—Receipts have been 1,152 bags per week.	1,076
Brokers last quoted George's Laird 600, 1076, per 100 lbs.	1,076
Wine—The market continues very slack, and sales have fallen off considerably.	1,076
Oil—The market continues very slack, and sales have fallen off considerably.	1,076
Practically—Receipts and Brokers now quote 1,076.	1,076

Lard—The receipts have been 273 bags per week.

Brokers last quoted 1,076, 1076, per 100 lbs.

Grain—The market continues very slack, and sales have fallen off considerably.

Pork—The receipts have been 273 bags per week.

Brokers last quoted 1,076, 1076, per 100 lbs.

White Pine—There have been no receipts, and the market continues firm at 1,076, 1076, per 100 lbs.

Spruce Pine—There are no receipts, and the market continues firm at 1,076, 1076, per 100 lbs.

Swedish Pine—Receipts nil, and the last quotations finished were 2,100, 1,076, per 100 lbs.

Kerosene—Receipts nil, and the market continues firm at 1,076, 1076, per 100 lbs.

Turpentine—Last quotations nil, and the market continues firm at 1,076, 1076, per 100 lbs.

Rosin—Receipts nil, and the market continues firm at 1,076, 1076, per 100 lbs.

Tallow—Receipts nil, and the market continues firm at 1,076, 1076, per 100 lbs.

Hemp—Receipts nil, and the market continues firm at 1,076, 1076, per 100 lbs.

Linseed—Receipts nil, and the market continues firm at 1,076, 1076, per 100 lbs.

Cotton—Receipts nil, and the market continues firm at 1,076, 1076, per 100 lbs.

Cottonseed—Receipts nil, and the market continues firm at 1,076, 1076, per 100 lbs.

Flax—Receipts nil, and the market continues firm at 1,076, 1076, per 100 lbs.

Indigo—Receipts nil, and the market continues firm at 1,076, 1076, per 100 lbs.

Safflower—Receipts nil, and the market continues firm at 1,076, 1076, per 100 lbs.

Safflower Oil—Receipts nil, and the market continues firm at 1,076, 1076, per 100 lbs.

Safflower Seeds—Receipts nil, and the market continues firm at 1,076, 1076, per 100 lbs.

Safflower Oil—Receipts nil, and the market continues firm at 1,076, 1076, per 100 lbs.

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Safflower Oil—Receipts nil, and the market continues firm at 1,076, 1076, per 100 lbs.

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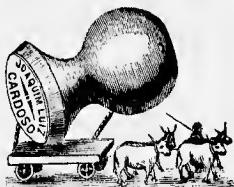
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To travellers on Land or Sea.

No traveller should forget to take with him a box of pills or a bottle of Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which might come very handy in cases of sudden pauses or any other disarrangement of the stomach for intestines, so frequent during travels for a prospectus in three languages, viz: Portuguese, English and French to facilitate its use among natives and foreigners. For sale at all Druggists and Chemists and a manufacturer's depôt, No. 72, Rua S. Pedro, 1st floor, Rio de Janeiro.

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the famous Paulista remedy.

APPROVED and sale AUTHORIZED by the Inspector General of Hygiene with registered Trade-Mark at the Junta Commercial; Awards obtained at three Exhibitions at which it competed, viz: Preliminary Exposition of Rio de Janeiro in 1888, Paris Universal Exposition in 1889 and the Columbian Word's Fair at Chicago in 1893. The following six letters are more than sufficient to prove the great efficacy of this extraordinary medicine in cases of that terrible complaint.

1.

I have not yet informed you that during my voyage from Brazil to this place the *Nectandra Amara* accomplished wonders; it is really astonishing. On board, three of my compatriots (two Portuguese and an Argentine) who suffered so much from sea-sickness that they remained lying down all day and were unable to retain the food that they ate, were completely cured by taking only two spoonfuls of *Nectandra Amara*. The first two were so much pleased with this result and were so anxious to obtain a bottle of the remedy that I was obliged to offer them one of those which I had taken the precaution of keeping for my own use. They landed at Pernambuco, assuring me that they will never lose an opportunity to recommend this preservative to their friends who suffer from sea-sickness. Accept my congratulations on the success of your remedy.—Uieve, April 1st, 1891.—L. B. de MIRANDA.

2.

On board I gave some of the *Nectandra Amara* wine, which I had brought with me for my own use, and it helped us all a great deal against the sea-sickness. Dr. Homero Ottom was one of the passengers on the steamer, gave some of the passengers Tincture of *Nectandra Amara*; and asking him for a Testimonial, he did it with great pleasure, saying that in Guaratinguetá, where he exercised his profession as a physician, he had applied it continuously in case of gastric-intestinal complaints with very good results.

Some of the other passengers also promised me testimonials which I shall forward to you as soon as I receive them. Aymond, 15th November 1892. AUGUSTO DE ALMADA MAGALHÃES.

3.

Santos, 25th December 1894.
I beg to thank you again for the two bottles of Tincture of *Nectandra Amara*, which you were kind enough to offer me and I take great pleasure to inform you of the splendid results obtained on board the s/s *Aquitâne* on my last voyage south. At the dinner table I noticed the absence of some friends and learned on inquiry that they had retired to their cabins, being down with sea-sickness.

I looked them up and after taking some *Nectandra Amara*, I had the great satisfaction to see them later on in the evening on deck, completely re-established. Still more: my cabin-partner, an Uruguayan, who was on his return to his country, told me that he suffered on board from sea-sickness to such an extent, that he had never been able to leave the cabin or to walk, such was his disposition to vomit whenever he attempted to get up from his bed. Very well, with even that passenger I obtained a complete victory by giving him some *Nectandra* in the afternoon and at night; the next morning I had the great joy to find him on deck, where, on seeing me, he thanked me many times, asking me at the same time for the name of the medicine, as he intended to buy some of it on our arrival at Santos.

Myself, I fortunately did not suffer from that complaint, and had therefore no necessity to make use of your powerful preparation; as you see, however, it had all desired effect whenever it was wanted. Yours etc. ERNANI PINTO.

4.

Pernambuco, on board s/s *Alagoas*, 17th January 1895.
It was really at an opportune moment when you had the kindness to offer me your most excellent preparation, the Tincture of *Nectandra Amara*, because when on board, I was very ill and became sea-sick, due in all probability to the long time that I had not undertaken a sea voyage.

I took some of your medicine with a very good result and beg to thank you therefore most sincerely for your kind offer. Herewith please find three testimonial of some fellow-passengers, who were also benefited by myself, by the use of that medicine.

I shall feel gratified if you will use this letter at your own discretion and have the honor to be, Yours sincerely, ANTONIO PINTO DE MORAES.

5.

Lisbon, Feb. 15th, 1895.

Mr. Joaquim Bateno de Miranda — It is a duty demanded by justice that I should inform you that the Tincture of *Nectandra Amara*, which I gave to compatriots for sea-sickness was successful far beyond my expectation. I don't know whether I ought to confess that I myself, being always indisposed when in travel, have for the first time miraculously succeeded in making a pleasant journey, which I can only attribute to the use of your remedy. I well remember the reluctance with which I accepted your samples for any one who loses 20 years in the drug business has almost the right to doubt the efficacy of any remedy that is announced. Wishing you much success in our business, I am, yours truly, — JOSE' CESAR DE MATOS.

Rua Augusta n. 265.

6.

Santo Theso (Portugal), March 16th, 1895.

Mr. Joaquim Bento de Miranda. — My dear Sir: — I arrived here after a pleasant voyage, on the 13th on February. My wife, who suffered very much, obtained relief from sea-sickness by taking the pills and tincture of *Nectandra Amara*, which were very beneficial to all the passengers among whom I distributed those with which you thoughtfully presented me. Hoping that you are enjoying good health, I am, yours truly, JOSE' J. PEREIRA BORGES.

N. B. — The printed wrappers on the bottles containing this remedy show that it is wonderful in curing promptly and radically disorders of the stomach and intestines, to which one is liable when travelling by land or sea. Consequently any traveller who is acquainted with it will never fail to take it with him, as a preventive of such diseases on his journeys, as he will find it very beneficial.

MANNER OF TAKING IT.

The dose prescribed on the printed wrapper should be taken on the eve of departure and in the act of going on board, and, in case of sea-sickness, in spite of these precautions, the dose should be repeated, after vomiting occurs, until the nausea entirely disappears.

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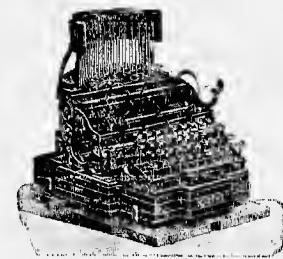
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